Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1203.] MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April, 29. §

For Sale,

(On a liberal credit)

The fast sailing copper-bottomed BRIG

Amiable Matilda,

IN compleat order for sea, with a freight on board. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Broker.

July 7. §

Brigt. GEORGE WASHINGTON at Auction.

On Monday Evening,

THE 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, will be sold by Auction,

The Brigantine

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

BURTHEN about 1600 barrels, built of French Oak, and thoroughly repaired in 1793; now laying at the lower side of Walnut-street wharf; a remarkable fast-sailing vessel. Terms of payment, approved notes at 3, 6 and 9 months. Inventory to be seen at the Counting-house of the subscribers, or at the place of sale. FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

July 15.

Snow HEBE.

FOR SALE,

The Snow *HEBE*,

Capt. GAY,

A faithful Philadelphia built vessel, carries 1,3000 bushels of grain or 2600 barrels flour, is ready to take in a cargo. She is about four years old.

Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

Who has for sale,

Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Pimento.

Also,

A Parcel of CHOICE PORT WINE.

June 6 eo

FOR SALE,

THE Cargo of the ship Catharine, John Farraday, master, from Hispaniola, at the wharf of Messrs. Jesse & Robert Waln,

Consisting of

156 Hogsheads of SUGAR
51 Hogsheads } COFFEE
258 Bags }
44 Hhds. of Clarified MOLASSES
72 Bales of Cotton

ALSO FOR SALE,

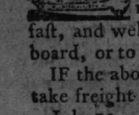
The said ship,

BURTHEN about 24 or 2500 barrels—Strong, well found, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. Apply to

John Craig.

June 21 §

For Sale,



The Schooner

LARK,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new vessel; well found, and sails extremely fast, and well built. For terms apply to the master on board, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY and CO.

IF the above vessel is not sold by Saturday, she will take freight on very low terms for Boston.

July 12 §tS

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

No 12 north Third-street.

July 12 §

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332	Prizes.		44,450
4018	Blanks.		
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,		44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 eo

FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chesnut-street. §

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf ——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609, for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing interest at 5 ½ per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the name of David Dunderdale & Co. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost on its way to New York, under cover to Bleecker & March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.

Thomas M'Euen.

Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796. 56w

A small Invoice

PER the ship Harriet, capt. Thomas W. Norman, from Hamburgh, consisting of

Ravens Duck,
Damask and Diaper } Table Cloths
Holland Linen
Cambrics, &c.

ADSO,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and silver WATCHES.

Which will be dispesed of together or by the package.

Apply to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5 South Water Street.

June 25 §3w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER.

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a star, and some white under his throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Whoever secures him with the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensation JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 eo4w

New Hat and Hosiery-store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134 Market-street,

Third door from the corner of Fourth, south side

Men's Black American and English HATS, of various qualities and prices

Ditto Drabs and Green unders

Ladies' ditto, black, and a large assortment of fancy do.

Coloured Beavers, With a great variety of elegant and fashionable Trimmings

Youths Black and Drab-coloured do.

Children's fancy do

All kinds of Silk, Silk & Cotton, Cotton & Thread HOSE

Knit, coloured Pantaloons

Do. Drawers

Do. Breeches Patterns

Silk Gloves

Knotted, coloured do. Cotton

A quantity of Mending Cotton, sorted colours.

☞ The Hats finished in the newest fashion.

June 27. eo1m

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willing & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Yazoo Lands.

May be had at the Editor's Office 119, *Chesnut-street,*

A few Copies of "a Report of the Attorney General to Congress;" containing a Collection of CHARTERS, TREATIES *and other* DOCUMENTS, relative to and explanatory of the Title to the Land situate in the South Western parts of the United States, and claimed by certain Companies under a law of the State of Georgia, passed January 7th, 1795.

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

TO BE LET.

A LARGE Commodious dwelling House, No. 124, Spruce street, with a convenient stable and Coach House,—Also for sale a Chariot but little the worse for use June 2. eotf

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Samuel Richardet;

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, ~~Jellies,~~ Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. §

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash	30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of			10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are,		10,000
10	do.	1,000		10,000
20	do.	500		10,000
90	do.	100		10,000
200	do.	50		10,000
400	do.	25		10,000
1,000	do.	20		20,000
15,000	do.	10		150,000
16,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			40,0000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c, and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the inor suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

Lost,

ON Thursday 30th June, on the road from Philadelphia to the Falls of Schuylkill, and about the fifth mile, a brown and white mottled POINTER DOG, answers to the name of DON, had on round his neck a collar engraved Waller Phillips, Philadelphia. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Kid, No. 192 Market-street, will receive a reward of ten dollars.

N. B. The owner suspects that the Dog is tied up, else he would have returned. The above reward will be given to any person giving that information if true.

Chien d'Arret perdu.

JEUDI le 30th Juin on a perdu sur la route de Philadelphie aux Chutes de la Schuylkill, à cinq milles de la ville, un Chien d'Arret marqué de taches blanches et brunes. Il réponde au nom de DON et porte un collier sur lequel sont gravé les mots Waller Phillips, Philadelphia. Quiconque ménera ce chien chez Monsieur Kid, rue du Marché, aura dix gourdes de récompense.

Il y a lieu de soupconner que le chien est tenu attaché quelque part; autrément il seroit déjà révénue de luimême. On donnera la dite recompense a celui qui peut indiquer le lieu ou ce chien se trouve maintenant.

July 16 *3t

JUST ARRIVED,

175 Hogsheads of Choice

ST. CROIX SUGARS.

Also,

A quantity of RUM.

For Sale by

James Yard.

July 13 6t

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stile, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. §

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each		5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, on the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

co

6th month 24th, 1796.

Now Publishing by the Printer,

No. 149, Chesnut-Street, and No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

The First Number of

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACE *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it, It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3. In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 3aeoww.

Teneriffe Wine.

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, and 170 Filtering Stones, just arrived per the schooner Polly & Sally from Teneriffe, and for Sale by

John Craig,

No. 12 Dock street.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Soft-shell'd ALMONDS,
RAISINS in Frails.
SHERRY WINE, in Quarter Casks,
Irish CANVAS,
Bristol and Irish WINDOW GLASS.

May 30 tu

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

MANKIND, in the abſence of greater evils, have always been accuſtomed to complain of thoſe which are trivial in their nature, and which would ſcarcely attract their notice if they were not rendered conſpicuous by coming alone. Even where real evils do not exiſt, the imaginations of ſome will be buſy in forming gloomy prognoſtications, and their abilities exerted in ſpreading diſtruſt through ſociety.

To this diſpoſition of human nature to repine at their condition, however enviable, we may juſtly attribute the murmurs of ſome of our citizens, at the preſent time of unexampled proſperity. Here are the United States riſen to independence and reputation, and favored with peace, liberty and plenty, and yet the eye of pretended patriotiſm muſt turn aside from theſe bleſſings, to analize the defects of government! America, having reſiſted the heavy arm of oppreſſion, having baffled the ſchemes of inſurgency, and diſarmed by her placid dignity the malice of diſtant nations, is now doomed to be peſtered with the effuſions of calumny, and the lamentations of counterfeited ſorrow.

To him, however, who conſiders human frailty, this circumſtance will not occaſion much ſurprize; nor, when he examines into its nature and cauſe, will it rouſe his apprehenſions. No ſyſtem of government can be formed ſo free from error, as not to preſent ſome opening to the aſſaults of diſcontent; nor, indeed, would perfection itſelf fare any better with thoſe who are determined on diſſatisfaction, and continue their cenſures, rather to cheriſh animoſity than to effect reformation.

But why ſhould theſe clamours diſturb us? The evil may be truly ſaid to bring its own remedy. By bringing political ſubjects ſo frequently into diſpute, they incite others to think more deeply upon them, and lead us by freqnent alarms to ſtudy our ſecurity with more circumſpection. Let not therefore the friends of good government be diſconcerted by the voice of thoſe who delight to vilify & counteract it.

Much has been ſaid about the propriety of our ſiding with certain foreign nations. For my part, I ſee no reaſon to meddle with the concerns either of England or France, further than to demand juſtice from both. As to the opinion of our partiality for the former power, it is too abſurd to deſerve refutation, though there are many that profeſs to hold it. France, it is true, may claim ſome ſhare of our regard, but cannot we ſhew it without giving up our Independence to her, as ſome would have it? I am well aware that we are bound in friendſhip to the French nation, but theſe ligaments extend only to the mutual intereſts of the two nations, and embrace not the internal policy of either. Was it ever intended by the compact between us, that one ſhould make the cauſe of the other her own, and hold herſelf obligated to join in her vengeance? If ſo, the two nations are but one; and let them hereafter be ruled by one head, ſince they can by this means operate with greater force, and plan their enterprizes with more uniformity.

But taking theſe people on their own ground, and allowing it is incumbent on us to help France in their preſent difficulties, by what means are we to do it? Go to war with her enemies? No, ſurely; if the wiſdom of France is equal to her heroiſm, ſhe will eaſily ſee that the aid of America has been more effectually drawn forth by her obſervance of impartial deportment, than if her government had been inſpired with the ſame ſpirit of reſentment that enflamed themſelves. She has furniſhed them with food, without which the fire of enthuſiaſm is ſuffocated, and the force of armies depreſſed. By this line of conduct ſubſtantial ſuccours have been given; and who that wiſhes well to the cauſe of France, would be anxious, rather to gratify them with uſeleſs anger at their enemies, than to purſue thoſe ſteps by which alone we are qualified to aſſiſt them?

With reſpect to our treaty with Great-Britain, concerning which the minds of men have not yet become calm, much has been ſaid and written; perhaps more than its oppoſers are willing or able to examine. I ſhall therefore forbear to dwell upon it, though it forms the chief ſubject of complaint amongſt us.

It is to be hoped that America will always be ſo ſingular in the world, as to prefer peace to war when it can be done with honour, and that from the motive of ſerving our own intereſt, as well as doing juſtice to the reſt of mankind. Remonſtrances and threats may indeed be made, but have we any way to follow and enforce them? Or if we confine ourſelves to inland operations, what advantages of poſts captured, or territory ſubdued, can recompence for the deſtruction of commerce and the waſte of war? I am not one of thoſe who would ſacrifice national reputation to frivolous fears, or cautious calculations of intereſt; but if as much can be obtained by expoſtulation as by battle, where is the man that would recommend it, or who ſo weak as to admit his arguments?

From a candid view of the ſubject it appears obvious, that the uneaſineſs of our exaſperated citizens has been totally without ground; that they only needed ſome ſerious calamity, or deprivation of their preſent bleſſings, to bring them to a ſenſe of the ſuperiority of their ſituation to that of other countries, and that their rancour proceeded by no means from the weight of injury or misfortune, but from the natural inclination of all mortals to raiſe phantoms of evil where there is none in reality.

AGRICOLA.

The following obſervations come from THOMAS PAINE's Pamphlet on the Decline and Fall of the Engliſh Syſtem of Finance; lately preſented by him to the National Convention of France.

Let Financiers diverſify ſyſtems of credit as they will, it is nevertheleſs true, that every ſyſtem of credit, is a ſyſtem of paper money. Two experiments have already been had upon paper money; the one in America, the other in France. In both thoſe caſes the whole capital was emitted, and the whole capital, which in America was called continental money, and in France aſſignats, appeared in circulation; the conſequence of which was, that the quantity became ſo enormous, and ſo diſproportioned to the quantity of population, and to the quantity of objects upon which it could be employed, that the market, if I may ſo expreſs it, was glutted with it, and the value of it fell. Between five and ſix years determined the fate of thoſe experiments. The ſame fate would have happened to gold and ſilver. Could gold and ſilver have been iſſued in the ſame abundant manner as paper had been, and confined within the country as paper money always is, by having no circulation out of it, or to ſpeak on a larger ſcale, the ſame thing would happen in the world, could the world be glutted with gold and ſilver, as America and France has been with paper.

The Engliſh ſyſtem differs from that of America and France in this one particular, that its capital is kept out of ſight, that is, it does not appear in circulation. Were the whole capital of the national debt, which at the time I write this, is almoſt four hundred million pounds ſterling, to be emitted in aſſignats, or bills, it would ſink in value as thoſe of America and France have done; and that in a greater degree, becauſe the quantity of them would be more diſproportioned to the quantity of population in England, than was the caſe in either of the other two countries. A nominal pound ſterling in thoſe bills would not be worth one penny.

But though the Engliſh ſyſtem, by thus keeping the capital out of ſight, is preſerved from haſty deſtruction, as in the caſe of America and France, it nevertheleſs approaches the ſame fate, and will arrive at it with the ſame certainty, though by a ſlower progreſs. The difference is altogether in the degree of ſpeed by which the two ſyſtems approach their fate, which, to ſpeak in round numbers, is as twenty is to one; that is, the Engliſh ſyſtem, that of funding the capital inſtead of iſſuing it, contains within itſelf a capacity of enduring twenty times longer than the ſyſtems adopted by America & France; and at the end of that time it will arrive at the ſame common grave the Potter's field, of paper money.

The datum, I take for this propoſition of twenty to one, is the difference between a capital and the intereſt at five per cent. Twenty times the intereſt is equal to the capital. The accumulation of paper money in England is in proportion to the accumulation of the intereſt upon every new loan, and therefore the progreſs to diſſolution is twenty times ſlower than if the capital were to be emitted and put into circulation immediately. Every twenty years in the Engliſh ſyſtem is equal to one year in the French and American ſyſtems.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

The reſpectability of the perſon who yeſterday communicated the price of wheat, and the rate of inſurance, induced us to give it a place. Upon due inveſtigation his information is not entitled to the ſmalleſt degree of credit, as we are informed, by the beſt authority, that merchantable wheat is now ſelling at 12s. and 12s. 6. per buſhel: And that the rate of inſurance is at 9 or 10 per cent. out and home, againſt capture and the danger of the ſea, &c. And when a diſtinction is made between Britiſh or French captors, it is, for ſubſtantial reaſons, in favour of the former. [*Diary.*]

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ſhip Three Friends, yeſterday afternoon, in 48 days from Amſterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a diſagreeable ſituation. There were a body of citizens to the number of about 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the loweſt claſs in the ſociety, who were allowed to wear ſide-arms.

They had lately aſſembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in ſeveral inſtances committing murder. The municipality juſtly alarmed at theſe proceedings, gave orders on the 11th of May for them to aſſemble in front of the Stadthouſe, and ſurrender their arms. The cannoniers aſſembled on the day appointed; and the light horſe, and the reſt of the militia were ordered to ſurround them in order to diſarm them. The cannoniers however remained firm, determined to ſurrender only with their lives. With this diſpoſition they remained from 12 o'clock at mid-day until 12 at night.

At about half paſt 12 at night, they entered the Stadthouſe, and forcibly liberated three or four of their party who had been confined for murder; who were next day ſeen to parade the ſtreets of the city unmoleſted. A body of French troops had been ſent for to keep the peace of the city.

By the Friends we have received Dutch papers in May, from which we ſhall cauſe to be tranſlated what may appear deſerving of notice.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amſterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with conſiderable loſs.

London accounts of the 14th May ſtate, the reports of a freſh inſurrection of the Poles, on the confines of Turkey, under the command of the Chiefs DEUISKO, KOLLYSKO and LIBERADWYZKY: that they had publiſhed a manifeſto, in which they declare their reliance on the aſſiſtance of the *Porte* to deliver their country from oppreſſion.

Should this prove true the meditated rupture between Ruſſia and Turkey will probably be brought to an immediate iſſue.

BOSTON, July 12.

Our papers from Paris are ſeveral days later than any before received. Several tranſlations from them we give this day. The lateſt, May 18, contains no account of any battle on the Rhine.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Our friendly correſpondent at Paris has ſupplied us, by capt. Tibbets, with a continuation of the ſeries of The Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Univerſel, to May 16. Their contents have been communicated by the Engliſh papers—and they contain the accounts given of the inſurgent ſpirit which agitated the Council of Five Hundred, and which has ſince been allayed by the vigilance and energy of the Directory. For the reſt, the Councils were occupied in diſcuſſions on the pecuniary concerns of the Republic, and the expulſion of the refractory Prieſts. The Moniteur of the 16th ſays, "We are aſſured that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has juſt received a Courier from the court of Turin, requeſting his good offices in procuring a peace. The motive is, that the ſtrong places of Coni, Tortona and Alexandria had opened their gates to our victorious armies."

The Sardinian generals taken in the affair at Ceva, are three in number, viz. Lieutenant general comte de Lere, le conte des Flayes, Colonel of his Sardinian majeſty's guard, and gen. Matter.—Four Colonels, eight ſtandards, twelve pieces of artillery, ſome howitz, &c. are alſo among the fruits of the victory.

SALE OF PRIZES.

Among other articles, we ſee a report of a reſolution on the ſubject of the ſale of prizes, preſented by Barbe de Marbois, to the Council of Ancients, on the 3d Floreal [20th April] in which he informs, that the Committee had carefully analyſed the various treaties ſubſiſting between France and other nations; among other things it declares, that the treaty of commerce, made in 1778, between France and the United States, forbids the admiralty officers of American ports, into which the French may conduct their prizes, cognizance of the validity of ſaid prizes, and to reciprocally: but this ſame article adds, that they may freely depart for the port where the captors were fitted out.—And the ſpirit of the treaty is, that judgment upon the prizes belongs to the tribunals of the nation to which the captors belong, *but not to to the Conſuls.*"

Among other ſentences, predicated on a juſt knowledge of the laws of nations, the reporter ſtates a caſe: "Suppoſing, ſays he, peace re-eſtabliſhed between France and Great Britain, and the latter power at war with Spain, ſhould we quietly ſee a Britiſh conſul pronouncing judgment in a ſovereign manner, cauſing a prize to be unloaded and ſold; *and ſow, with a ſecret joy, the ſeeds of a ſecret rupture between us, and a nation with whom we are at peace*—In ſhort, a neutral power, connected with two belligerent powers, ought not to ſuffer either the one or the other to exerciſe any act of ſovereignty, even towards its enemy—otherwiſe the neutral nation is expoſed to indemnity and even war; if ſhe was able to hinder ſuch violation of her neutrality.

Speaking of prizes carried into neutral ports, Barbe Marbois proceeds, "*The captors and the captured, after a ſtay longer or ſhorter according to the ſpirit of exiſting treaties, muſt again proceed to ſea; and the prizes muſt be conducted to the ports of the nation of the captor, and it is there they ought to be tried.* This, Colleagues, is the reciprocity which we demand; and it is thus we will fulfil the duties of friendſhip and benevolence towards our allies, and even towards nations with which we are only at peace."

FROM LISBON.

Schooner Catharine, Cox, in 45 days. Reports were confidently circulated, That Spain and England had commenced war againſt each other, and the reports appeared to be credited by two Spaniſh frigates there which immediately ſailed for Spain.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Tibbitts.—His verbal information is, that hoſtilities had commenced on the Rhine, by a victory deciſively favorable to the French; and in which 10,000 men were killed. This victory was ſoon after followed by another, of almoſt equal brilliancy, and ending in the death of 8000 men.

Letters from Paris, rate flour in that city, at 5 dollars. per barrel. Letters alſo ſtate, that it was hoped through the interceſſion of Mr. Monroe, that the decree of the Government ordering foreigners to quit Paris, would be ameliorated ſo as to to allow Americans to continue in that city—at preſent they are removed.

[Tranſlated for the Centinel.]

GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, 4th Floreal.

Hoſtilities will commence in a few days. The French and Auſtrian armies are in movement in all parts, and formidable camps cover both ſides of the Rhine.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16.

The Council of 500, has juſt done an act of great juſtice and humanity, by granting the means of ſubſiſtence to the widows and children of the unfortunate Repreſentatives, Valaze, Carra, Gorſas, Briſſot, Phelippeaux, Gangeneuve, Gaudin, Lidon, Couſtard, Camille-Deſmoulins, Birotteau, Salle, and citoyennes Petion and Buzot. They are the victims of the Robeſperian tyranny.

May 18.

The directory is taking active meaſures to bring the late conſpirators to juſtice. They have iſſued a decree of arreſt againſt Ricord, Laignelot, and the principal inſurgents, Drouet only excepted, and have ſent them to the director of the jury of the criminal tribunal of la Seine.

Drouet has undergone one interrogatory.

ARMY OF ITALY.

A letter from Gen. Buonparte, of the 17th Floreal, addreſſed to the Executive Directory, mentions, that the army of Italy had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Tortona, in which they found a very fine fortreſs, which coſt the king of Sardinia more than 15 millions. We have found therein 100 pieces of braſs cannon, and caſements for 3000 men.

He adds, that the day after the ſuſpenſion of arms, the army was put in movement. Beaulieu has evacuated all his poſitions, and has paſſed the Po at Valence, with all his troops.

Upon the invitation of the king of Sardinia, the Neapolitans have ſurrendered Valence to a Piedmonteſe garriſon.

The Convention of Holland (Batavia) has formally declared war againſt Great Britain.

Drouet, who has been arreſted as the leader in the laſt Paris inſurrection, is the ſame perſon who ſtopped Louis XVI. when on his flight from Paris to Montmedi.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

7 Floreal [May 6.]

The law for baniſhing the refractory prieſts was taken up and paſſed.

Phillippe Delleville propoſed to exempt all the Eccleſiaſtics who had attained to 80 years of age. At this age, ſaid he, they cannot be dangerous, and humanity recoils at the condemnation of ſuch men to captivity. His amendment was not, however adopted.

The Executive Directory was charged with the neceſſary meaſures for celebrating on the 10th Prairial following, a feſt in celebration of the triumphs of the army in Italy.

May 15.

The Executive Directory ſent to the council all the papers reſpecting that conſpiracy at which Drouet was at the head. They were 44 in number. In a letter to the Directory, Drouet complains, of the violence done at his houſe the 10th. The directory deny the fact, and declare, that in this occurrence, they have religiouſly reſpected the houſe of the Repreſentative. The Council went into committee of the whole on thoſe papers, but came to no reſolution on this ſubject.

HAVRE, May 14.

The following prizes have arrived at Breſt, between the 27th Germinal and 7 Floreal, viz.

The Engliſh brig Ducheſs, laden with Teneriffe wine, taken by the privateer le Patriote.

The Engliſh ſhip Friendſhip, 140 tons, laden with copper, cheeſe and rum, alſo by le Patriote.

The Engliſh ſloop Budget, from London, laden with old iron, ſugars, quickſilver, tea and dye ſtuffs, taken by the privateer la Fainteiſte.

The Engliſh brig Nancy, from Liverpool, laden with beer and ſalt proviſions.

The Engliſh ſloop Margarets, laden with Port wine, and cotton.

The Engliſh brig Poland, from Madager and Barbara, laden with 200 tons grain.

The Engliſh ſloop William, laden with flour, ſalt proviſions and beer, bound to Newfoundland.

[*Thus far tranſlations.*]

17 Floreal, May 6.

The Council reſolved that on the 10 Prarial, May 29, a national feſtival of victory ſhall be celebrated throughout the whole extent of the Republic. The Directory was charged with the means of execution.

Greedy ſpeculators, under fictitious names, monopolize all the property; pay for it at a trifling part of its value, on account of the preſent depreciation of the Mandats, and ſo ruin the Republic. It is not to preſerve that they purchaſe, but to deſtroy. Fearing the chances of the future, they haſten to demoliſh the edifices, to ſell the woods, to ſell every particle of produce, and thus degrade the fineſt properties.

The Commiſſary of the Directory with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, has given orders to put in requiſition all the cattle and proviſions in theſe departments. In the province of Luxembourg this rigorous meaſure created the greateſt conſternation.

LONDON, May 17.

Yeſterday Mr. Pitt went to the king at Windſor, to ſettle, as it was ſaid, all the preliminaries to the diſſolution; ſuch as taking his Majeſty's pleaſure on the new creation of peers; and of the changes which are in meditation in office. If we may truſt to rumor, theſe changes have been the ſubject of conſiderable negociation, and of ſome wrangling. The intrigues, however, are ſaid to be at an end, and Mr. Pitt went to the king with the reſult.

We cannot ſpeak with confidence on the ſubject, but we are told that Lord Grenville has prevailed in not ſuffering Lord Auckland to come into the cabinet, and the Duke of Portland is to be permitted to keep his preſent office with its patronage. The new arrangement is ſaid to be, that Lord Hawkeſbury, with an earldom, ſhall be appointed preſident of the Council, and to ſecure an office to his ſon, Lord Auckland is to have the board of trade, with ſome other appointment.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, whoſe ſtate of health for ſome time has been truly diſtreſſing, is immediately coming home. Who his ſucceſſor is to be, is not perhaps entirely fixed. We have heard a perſon named to the office, whoſe ſituation at home is ſo good as to make it ſingular if he accepts of it—we mean the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

It is conſidered as quite certain that Parliament will be diſſolved on Friday next. There will of courſe be a new ſeſſion in October next.

Mr. Morgan in his recent pamphlet, has moſt clearly ſhewn the fallacy of Lord Auckland's argument in regard to the increaſe of the imports and exports. He ſhews that their ſudden increaſe is entirely to be aſcribed to the war, and that it is not commerce, but waſteful expenditure for all the increaſes of our exports is to Germany; while to Portugal, Spain, the Straights, Turkey, the Britiſh continental territories, and the Weſt-Indies, our exports have even decreaſed.

The Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, in order to manifeſt her anxious deſire of peace, has graciouſly condeſcended to limit her demands upon the young King of Sweden to the following four points.

1. That Sweden ſhall renounce all connection, and all commerce with the French Republic.

2. That he ſhall re-eſtabliſh her creature, Baron Armfeldt, as his prime miniſter.

3. That he ſhall deprive his uncle, the Duc de Sudermania, of all authority in the ſtate; and

4. That the young King ſhall marry her grand daughter.

Theſe demands, the Autocratix ſays, are ſo moderate, and ſo conſiſtent with the relations of peace and amity between neighbouring kingdoms, that ſhe will call God and poſterity to witneſs, that the guilt of involving two nations in war lies upon his head; and ſhe will make a holy appeal to the Divinity, and to all the ſovereigns of Europe, upon the juſtice of her cauſe.

PARIS, April 28.

To the Editor,

"I have this morning been to the Halle au Bled which is the great wheat market of Paris, for the purpoſe of obtaining preciſe information of the ſtate of the markets for wheat and flour, and find large quantities on hand; the market open to any and all purchaſers—Firſt quality of wheat flour at 12s. ſterling for one hundred pounds French weight, or a hundred and eight pounds American—and common flour at 10s. and 6d. to 11s. It has lately fallen, and it is the prevailing opinion that it will be lower. Bread is from three to four ſous a pound—all this plenty proceeds from French flour, for not a cargo of American has been ſold in Havre for ſeveral weeks paſt, nor a barrel brought from thence to Paris—there appears no want of any kind of merchandize—coined money is the only thing in demand—that, owing to the large quantities that have been exported, and great ſums which are held from circulation by reaſon of the paper medium, is extremely ſcarce, but that evil is beginning to correct itſelf: The exchange is in favor of France againſt all parts of Europe and America, and will remain ſo until the equilibrium of coined money is reſtored, and it may not be thought extraordinary if the Louis and Crowns are ſoon found ſhifting their poſitions from America for France.—Their armies are every where ſucceſsful, they are only to look their continental enemies in the face, and they are vanquiſhed.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1796.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/6
Three per Cent.	10/6
5½ per Cent.	16.
4½ per Cent.	14/
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	24 pr. cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	29
—— North America,	45
Insurance Comp. North-America,	14.25
—— Pennsylvania,	9 to 10 per cent.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	165 to 166 2-3

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

			DAYS.
Schooner Little John,	Boyd,	Jeremie	16
Fortitude,	Taylor,	Norfolk	3
Neptune,	Smith,	Savannah	8
Sloop Diana,	Pearson,	Do.	5

CLEARED.

Brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge,	Amsterdam
Arrived at Fort Mifflin.	
Spanish ship William and Mary, Orne	Gonaive
Brig Betsey, Holt	Jamaica
Sally Stubs,	do.
Jane, Lillibridge New Orleans,	16 passengers
Schr Kitty and Maria, Tinker	Jean Rabel
Mountain Leader, Collins	N. Orleans
Nancy, Town	Jeremie

Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Lyon, Asher,	Bermuda
Joseph, Coffin,	Amsterdam
Three Friends, Sherry,	ditto
Brig Maria, Burt,	Guadaloupe
Schr. Fly, Waldron,	St. Croix
Theresa, M'Carall,	Barbadoes

Capt. Sherry, from Amsterdam, has favoured us with the following particulars.

Arrived at Amsterdam, May 2d, brig Ruthy, Kempton, from Boston, bound to St. Petersburgh; brig Camilla, from do. for do; brig Revival, Smith, of Hudson, from Havre.

May 4, arrived, ship Alknomac, Darby, from Baltimore.

Left at Amsterdam the following vessels, viz.

Ships Margaret, Harrington, to sail for Philadelphia next day.

Charlotte, Atkinson, for New-York, to sail in 10 or 12 days.

Hebe, Ferris, with passengers for Baltimore, to sail next day.

Rising Sun, Davidson, from New-York, arrived May 9.

Portland, Scott, from Charleston, do.

Fame, Havens, from Savannah.

New-York, Clark, from New-York, arrived May 9.

Diana, Rosseter, do. do.

Little Mary, Bamers, for St. Ubes, to sail same day.

Active, Robinson, do. do.

Andrew, Makings, do. do.

Nancy, White, for Bourdeaux, do.

Brigs Peggy, Lawrence, arrived 17th May, from from New-York, for New-York.

Pennsylvania, Moodey, from Philadelphia.

May 24. lat. 47, 40, long. 12, 30. W. spoke the Falmouth Packet, from New York, out 6 weeks, all well. June 12th, lat. 44, 36, long. 33, 00. was brought too after the discharge of 5 shot by the Venus frigate, convoy for the Newfoundland fleet, and after detaining us about 2 hours permitted us to proceed.

Their fleet at first consisted of 36 sail, and now reduced to 18.

On the 20th June, lat. 44, 20, long. 49, 00. spoke the ship James, Parker, from Baltimore, to Rotterdam, out 10 days, all well.

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BOSTON.

July 4. Arrived ships Harmony, Wince, St. Ubes; Hunter, Tibbets, Havre-de-Grace; Astrea, Tinkham, Liverpool; Lydia, Choate, do; brigs Patty, Snow, St. Bartholomews; General Wayne, Allen, Jamaica; schooners Eley, Lord, Tobago; Nancy, Derby, Demarara; Betsy, Hills, Rio Essequibo; Friendship, Harlow, Martinique; Catharine, Cox, Lisbon; sloop Union, Boit, Canton.

At BREST, *May* 16—The Sea-Flower, Cromby, of Boston, from Hamburg, the Fame, Cunningham, of Boston, from Havre; the Minerva, Eldridge, of New-York.

The Sally, of Boston, Capt. Harlow, for Bourdeaux: the Katy, of do. Capt. Ridle, for Setubal, in ballast; the Rogus, of do. Capt. Atkins, for Falmouth, with exchanged prisoners, have sailed from Brest.

At HAMBURGH, *May* 2—Ship Statira, Edwards, Boston; Three Friends, Bradford, do.; Brig Two Friends, Bartol, do. Cotney, Stephens, do. ship Eleanor, Seward, do schooner Fair Lady, Bruce, do. brig Neptune, of Salem.

At ST. UBES, *May* 35—The Pomona, Merril, of Portsmouth, to sail in 20 days; Katy, Rider, to sail for America in 25 days; Harmony, Tucker, of Portland, to sail in 25 days; A. Hamilton, Congar, for New York, to sail in 20 days; John Trefry, of Marblehead, to sail in 16 days; Lexington, M'Kintey, Alexandria, to sail in 30 days —Active, Blair, of Philadelphia, to sail in 20 days; a ship belonging to New-Bedford, from Brest —name unknown, performing quarantine.

At RIO-ESSEQUIBO, *June* 16—Brig Ceres, Bayley, of Boston; schooner Ann, Grace, of Brunswick; schooner Hester, Delano, of Boston; Dolly Miller, Leighton, of Boston; sloop Betty, Wheelright, do. Little Fanny, Cattran, Norfolk.

Capt. Burgess, of New Bedford, arrived here from Alexandria, was boarded July 2, in lat. 39, 48. long 72, 30, from a British frigate, of 32 guns, who pressed one of Capt. B'smen, Pardon Tabor, notwithstanding he was an American by birth, and had a protection signed by a Notary Public. There were five other Americans on board the frigate.

Capt. Harlow, arrived on Sunday from Martinique, spoke a French privateer, on Saturday evening last, about 10 leagues from Cape Cod; soon after losing sight of her, heard a smart cannonade, which continued an hour; from which he supposes she must have fell in with some British force. The event is not known to us; notwithstanding there are many vague reports respecting it.

The Lion, Capt. Odlin, of Boston, is arrived at Bourdeaux, from Charleston, with tobacco, rice and soap.

The Argo, Capt. Franckford, at Havre, from Philadelphia.

The Emelie, Capt. Freeman, has sailed from Havre, for Guadaloupe.

The Trial, Smith, of Boston, arrived at Havre from Nantz.

The Active, Snow; and Juno, Blake, were at Bourdeaux middle of May.

The Star, Hubbard, and Mentor, Kast, have sailed from Bourdeaux for Altona.

June 8, long. 41 1 2, ship Minerva, Turner, from Boston for London, with a very fine wind.

May 31, a brig belonging to Kennebunk, Robinson, master, from Charleston, bound to London, 25 days out.

June 26, long. 65, brig Abigail, of and from Portsmouth, bound to Hamburgh.

July 2, lat. 30, 36, long. 63, the Boston, four days from New-York, for Hamburgh.

July 4, lat. 40, 35, long. 44, schooner Arethusa, Weston, 6 days from Kennebeck; for St. Croix.

July 2, lat 43. long 64, 30, a brig from Salem for Copenhagen.

Long. 58, brig Orion, Rice, from Portsmouth for Dartmouth.

May 31, 44, 16, —, Robinson, from Charleston for London.

May 10, off the Lizard, was spoke the brig Polly, of Salem, from Lisbon, bound to London.

The Three Sisters, of Wiscasset, is at New York, from Greenock, with passengers.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 2.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Order of the Day, "that their Lordships be summoned," being read,

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose, and expressed the regret he felt in the anticipation in his own mind, than what he had to submit to the consideration of the House would not meet with a favourable reception; however, as he thought it a part of his duty to the public to come forward on the present occasion, he had no other alternative than either to do so, or in case of entirely withdrawing himself from an attendance in that House, to give his reasons to the country for so doing. He preferred the measure of calling their Lordships attention to what he had to propose, as it would be less liable to create alarm than the other. Disclaiming, therefore, all motives of disgust or disappointment, he requested their Lordships to recollect the purport of two motions which he submitted to the House in 1779 and 1780; which, in order to assist their memories in, he read as part of his speech. The first was in December 1779, and related to the then state of the country during the American war. The second was in February 1780, to nearly the same purport; and his Lordship begged the House to recollect, though at that time his motions were called anarchical and tending to confusion, and all that was bad, yet some short time afterwards being adopted and followed up by an Hon. Friend of his in the House of Commons, the Minister of that day was so far under the necessity of allowing their force, that he acceded to the appointment of a Commission of Accounts, formed of Independent gentleman, both in fortune and character, who did not hold seats in either House of Parliament. The Marquis paid the highest compliments to the abilities, the integrity, and the industry of those gentleman, to whom he said the public were under the greatest obligations for the report they had published on the many most important matters committed to their trust and research; and particularly recommended the perusal of the report to their Lordships, assuring them, that tho' they might not find it so entertaining as *Lorenzo de Medici*, they would by no means think it dry reading, and they certainly would derive from it a very considerable degree of the most useful and important information. His Lordship said, that it was not his wish in what he was about to propose, to lay any direct charge of blame or accusation against Administration, but he thought it was only doing them a piece of justice to give them an opportunity of shewing, that they who had previous to their being Ministers, built on the ground work of the report he alluded to, and roundly maintained, that the influence of the Crown, "had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;" had either carried those measures, so strongly recommended by the report, into effect; or that there were good and sufficient reasons for their not having so done. A period of 14 years had elapsed, and he believed no one part of it had yet been put in force or acted upon. The Noble Marquis requested their Lordship's attention to the second report, in which the consolidation of five boards into one was particularly recommended. This would have gone, if adopted, to the abolition of fifteen places with the salaries annexed, out of five and twenty. His Lordship then referred to the ninth report, which related to the payment of the army, in which he said it was pointed out the greatest confusion prevailed. The Commissioners had said that it ought to be reduced to two heads, Subsistence and Arrear; instead of which, there were payments to the right and to the left, forward and backward, that it became so complicated a business, that scarce any one, much less those poor soldiery who were affected by it, could at all understand it. He next took notice of the eleventh report, relative to the Loans, in which he said he ridiculed the mode of making them—so much in the three per cents—so much in the four per cents,—a *bonus*, a *douceur*—a lottery, an annuity—but it was very easy to see for what purposes this mode was adopted—to answer the views of Ministers, and let the public see the situation they were in as little as possible. His Lordship then adverted to the unfunded debt, and navy bills, particularly mentioned in the 14th report, and to extraordinaries of the army, in the 15th. The latte article he only slightly mentioned, having, he said, more to observe upon it in another place. The article of finances, his Lordship said, he should not at all bring into the debate of this night, as he intended that for a separate and single consideration on a future day. Having requested their Lordships' attention to these several points, particularly noticed in the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, he next proceeded to animadvert on various measures adopted and pursued by administration, which he divided into two heads, viz. those undertaken without consent of Parliament, and those in which they had that consent. Of the first class, he began by noticing the appointment of a third Secretary of State, a measure which, in his mind, was not only totally unnecessary, but which was directly in the face of an Act of Parliament passed for the retrenchment of the power and influence of the Crown. His Lordship then proceeded to notice the building of so many barracks, in various parts of the country, which, he said, was a most unconstitutional measure, and alarming in the highest degree, to every one who felt seriously for the liberties of the country. They were, he said, so many fortresses, and nothing less; and he requested their Lordship's recollection of the opinion which the learned judge Blackstone has given in his commentaries on the laws of England, concerning the illegality and danger which attended their being allowed. He condemned, in very severe terms, the appropriation of so large a sum of money as they are to cost, without any application to, or consent of parliament. He then took notice of the extraordinaries of the army, which he said were carried to a length that was frightful to think of; and in support of his assertion on this subject, his Lordships, after paying many high and striking compliments to the author for his great abilities and sound judgment, read an extract from a work published by Mr. Hatsell, principal clerk to the House of Commons, in which he states, with the greatest force and perspicuity, that during the American war the extraordinaries of the army were so enormous as to exceed the estimates granted by parliament; so that a larger sum of the public money was thus expended by ministers without, than with the consent of parliament, whose peculiar duty it was to see to, and to controul the expenditure of every shilling. He entreated their Lordships particular attention to what Mr. Hatsell had so ably and intelligently wrote on this head, and said he would forgive all those newspapers which pretended to principle, all the nonsense they might put into his mouth as having said, if they would but print and reprint what Mr. Hatsell had written in so true and masterly a manner: assuring the house, that in those praises he bestowed on the work he was actuated by no other motives whatever, but that of doing strict justice to what so truly deserved it. The marquis then proceeded to comment on the transport board, which he condemned as fraught with great expence to the country in a naval war, which was not the most auspicious in its consequences, and at the same time was not conducted with that service to the public which it might be, by being entrusted to some active individual merchants, or taken into the hands of government. Indeed, this plan he thought would be the bell for them to have their own transports, and a circumstance which occurred in the American war convinced him of it; for towards the close of that war, the difficulty of obtaining transports was such, that at peace, the army was under the necessity of waiting at New York and other places a considerable time for want of transports to bring them away and if the war had been to be continued, government would have found their hands completely tied up from going on with it. Besides, it was not only the present expence of this board that he found fault with; he had heard also, that it was to become a peace establishment, and from appearances, he was afraid there were grounds for the supposition—The gentlemen who composed it seemed to be pretty snugly situated—they had got a house, and he believed a necessary woman also—and he was afraid they would not be got rid of easily. His Lordship then came to those measures which had received the sanction of perliament—and the first he mentioned was, the India bill, which he called an enormous mountain of influence; a huge, wide and deep gulph of corruption. The little red book he described as a swollen big-bellied thing which would soon be the only object of a library, and patronage as an elephant that might be introduced as an ornamented figure to fill up the other parts of it. He was very severe in his condemnation of it, as an overgrown means of enlarging beyond all power of calculation, that influence of the Crown, which those who framed it had before said, "had increased. was increasing, and ought to be diminished." He then called the attention of the house to the police bill, which he said had passed as a temporary measure, at a time when he was in the country, or he should have given his opposition to it. This bill, he understood, was shortly to come before the house in order to be made a permanent one. He condemned the principle of it as unconstitutional, and saw no reason why it should not be upon the same plan as that of the city of London, where the worthy Alderman Skinner had preserved the peace entire and undisturbed, without having occasion to call in the aid of one single man of that description, which had been so much extolled by some. He believed it was intended to throw the police of Westminster entirely into the hands of a certain learned profession, and perhaps ere long that would be extended to the country, and the chairman of every quarter sessions would be a lawyer from the inns of court; but for his part, he thought the business would be as well, if not better, done by the plain honest persons, to whom by the constitution it was now confided. His Lordship having mentioned these several points, said, he had one to observe upon, which was of greater magnitude than all the rest—the clause in an act of George II. which had repealed a fundamental part of the constitution of the bank of England, and empowered the governor and directors to lend any sums they pleased to ministers, to any amount. This was to all intents and purposes making the bank a parliament, for ministers might obtain larger supplies from the bank during the recess than they could from parliament itself while it was sitting. Having said thus much, the marquis said he would not further trouble their Lordships, than to read the motion he had to submit to the consideration of the house, which he did as follows:

"That this house sees that no steps have been taken to carry into effect the reform in the public accounts, according to the report of the commissioners of public accounts. It is therefore incumbent on this house to inquire into the cause of so extraordinary an omission; whether any new offices have been created, whether any old salaries have been increased, and whether new salaries have been granted for special purposes, and continued though the reasons for them have ceased. And on the whole, whether the public expences have increased beyond the supplies annually granted by Parliament. These enquiries, which are at all times a duty, are urgent and indispensible in a contest, at once bloody and expensive beyond the example of any former wars; a contest without plan or object, except what the conduct of the war first created, attended with a waste of money beyond imagination, which has already reduced our trade to a dependance upon that very war for its support, which has fundamentally injured it; and has so exhausted our resources as to drive us to revive those taxes which have been a few years ago repealed, under the idea of its being necessary to prevent the diminution of the revenue, and a policy which must again be resorted to upon the return of peace, and will create a necessity of finding our taxes, if new and productive taxes can be invented in our then exhausted state. In a situation so alarming, and so manifestly tending to destroy the confidence of the people in Parliament, which every reflecting man must with great concern have observed, for a few years to be rapidly declining, and which must still decline unless Parliament shall, by a timely revival of its ancient energy and integrity, convince the people that they are determined to come forward with such public measures of order and reduction as may tend to check the progress of the present system, which if pursued, must inevitably terminate in public confusion."

The Lord Chancellor having afterwards read the motion.

Lord Grenville rose, and said, that he felt himself under considerable difficulty how to answer, in one argument, two things so different in their nature as the speech of the Noble Marquis, and the motion with which he had concluded it. The Noble Marquis had, in his speech, expresly said, that he should not, on the present occasion, go into the subject of Finance, and yet the motion expresly states, "that the war has already reduced our trade to a dependance on itself for support, and has so exhausted our resources, as to drive us to revive taxes which had been repealed." His Lordship said, this was certainly alluding to our Finances very materially, and put him to the necessity of observing to their Lordships, that it called upon them to undo every thing which they had been doing during the last three years, merely on the assertion of the Noble Marquis, for which he certainly had not adduced any proof, and which he would take upon him to say, was not founded in fact! for that our trade had been repeatedly shewn to be in a more prosperous and flourishing state than it had ever been remembered at any former period, during the continuance of a war. Having thus denied the data of the motion, his Lordship proceeded to comment upon the Marquis's speech, and in doing this, he confessed that he had never come to the House in a more unprepared state, not having the smallest idea, from the papers on the table, that so many of the points alluded to would be taken up in the manner they were; and being thus unprepared, he should be obliged to speak to them severally, as they arose from mere recollection, in doing which, if his memory should be in any degree inaccurate, he hoped their Lordships would make allowances, for he assured them he would not willingly say any thing to deceive or misled in the least. The Noble Marquis had taken up the matter as a criterion by which to try the conduct of Administration, during a course of 14 years, by those professions which, he says, they made previous to their becoming Ministers; for his own part, he was not at that time in Parliament at all! nor could he recollect much, from personal knowledge, of what were the precise declarations of the parties to whom the Marquis alluded. Taking it, however, from the statements of the Noble Marquis himself, he could boldly assert, that many things had been done consonant to the ideas which had been mentioned as founded on the reports on the table. His Lordship began by observing on the first article adduced by the Marquis—the consolidation of five boards into one, which, he said, might perhaps be an idea that would suit a Peace Establishment, but which certainly would would not answer in time of war; and the affairs of the nation would certainly be more advantageously administered by so many different boards, all of which he was sure had business and labour enough, and he could not speak more highly of their zeal, abilities, and industry, than they deserved.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * A. B. To-Morrow.

Piece Signed E. in our next.

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS
Hyson and
Imperial
Yellow Nankeens

China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests

London Market
London particular } MADEIRA WINE
New-York Market } in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks

July 18 mwsf

CHINA GOODS.

THE Ship ATLANTIC, *Silas Swaine*, Commander, from Canton, will commence the discharge of her cargo to-morrow morning at Walnut-street wharf

Consisting of

Yellow and white Nankeens of excellent quality
Persian Taffeties, black and coloured
Lustrings, do. do.
Sattins black of various qualities
Sewing silks in assorted colours
Vermillion in boxes
Cassia in chests
Quicksilver in jars

BOHEA,
SOUCHONG,
HYSON SKIN,
YOUNG HYSON
BEST HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
} Fresh Teas.

CHINA WARE, ornamental, with Table and Tea Sets generally assorted.
WHITE SUGARS, and a quantity of First quality Bengal SALT-PETRE.

For Sale by
Philip Nicklin & Co.

April 8. t.th&s

No. 138.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Ormrod, of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following: to wit:

"A short and candid Enquiry into the proofs of Christ's "divinity; in which Doctor Priestley's opinion concerning "Christ is occasionally considered. In a letter to a friend. "By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D. and Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"Whosoever denieth the Son the same hath not the Father. Let that therefore abide in you which ye have heard "from the beginning: if that which ye have heard from the "beginning shall remain in you, ye also shall continue in "the son and in the father. St. John, 1st Epist. c. ii. v. 23. "24."

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

June 29 124ww

All persons having demands

on ANTHONY ROLAND BUSSIER, are requested to bring in their accounts on or before the first day of August next, or they will be excluded from a dividend then to take place.

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOSIAH TWAMLEY,
} Auditors

July 7. *eod3t

For the use of Schools.

Tomkins's Text, Round, and Running-hand copies.

JUST published, and for sale by W. Young, the corner of Second and Chesnut streets, and J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chesnut-street. Price of proof impressions on fine paper, 1 dollar. Common, 75 cents. Executed in a style superior to any that have been formerly engraved in the United States, and not inferior to any of the kind imported from Europe.

June 30. 22w3w

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N.B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June 4] 3aw9w

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Bookseller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

AMONG which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTORY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS,
From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his manufactory on Brandywine, viz.

Imperial, plain and wove	flat Small folio post, plain
Super-royal do. do.	Ditto gilt
Royal do. do.	Blossom paper assorted
Medium do. do.	Transparent folio post
Demy do. do.	Superfine and common foolsc.
Glazed and hot-pressed folio and 4to extra largr post	Marbled papers.
	COARSE PAPERS.
Thick post in folio ditto do.	London brown, assorted
Ditto in 4to. ditto do.	Hatters' paper
Folio wove post, lined	Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto do.	Common brown
Ditto gilt do.	Patent sheathing
Common size folio post	Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto, plain	Binders' Boards.
Folio and quarto post, gilt,	

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.

Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink stands for the pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink powder. Counting house and pocket penknives of the best quality, ass skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored wafers, common size, office ditto. Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred. Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copperplate, bills of lading, manifests seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

June 18 22w3w

This Day is published,

By
BENJAMIN DAVIES, *No. 68 High-street,*
And
WILLIAM COBBETT, *Second-street, opposite Christ's Church,*
The Second Edition of

Porcupine's Bloody Buoy,

With additional Notes and a copious Appendix.

July 11 2aw4t

The PANORAMA,

IN High-street, exhibiting a view of the cities of London and Westminster, will positively close on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, and will not be exhibited in Philadelphia again.

July 13 6t

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWICKENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. eo.]

PROPOSALS,
By BIOREN & MADAN,
For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work,

Godwin's Political Justice.

From the last London Edition.

TERMS:

I. It will be published in two large volumes, duodecimo.
II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound, to be paid on delivery of the work,
III. As soon as a number of Subscribers appear, sufficient to defray the expence, it shall be put to press.
IV. The names of the Subscribers shall be prefixed.

The following Character of this work is extracted from the Monthly Review, p. 311, 312, for March, 1793.

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing the present work to our readers; as one which from the freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of attention. By this eulogium, we would by no means be understood to subscribe to all the principles which these volumes contain. Knowledge is not yet arrived at that degree of certainty which is requisite, for any two men to think alike on all subjects; neither has language attained that consistent accuracy, which can enable them to convey their thoughts, even when they do think alike, in a manner perfectly correct and intelligible to both. These difficulties are only to be overcome by a patient, incessant, and benevolent investigation.

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are erroneous:—but that which ought to endear it even to those whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argument adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most effectually promote the happiness after which political reformers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to individuals (for *that* result comparatively would be of small account) but to the general cause of truth. It is the opposite of this principle that inspires the enemies of political enquiry with so much terror; it is the supposition that change must inevitably be attended by the turbulence and injustice of commotion; and that innovation cannot be made without the intervention of evils more destructive than those which are intended to be reformed. Under the conviction of this philanthropic sentiment, of calm and gradual reform, (which in its proper place he has fully illustrated) Mr. GODWIN proceeds without scruple first to enquire into present evil, through its essential branches, and next to demonstrate future good.

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS the subject of the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipotence of government over the moral habits of mankind: and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and felicity depend."

☞ Subscriptions received by the publishers at their Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-street, Philadelphia.

June 18 §1w6oim

Asheton and James Humphreys,
CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Dock-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. eo6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away,

JUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who passes by the name of POLLY MORRISON, low set, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey petticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles. Left behind her a cloak of coating lined with green baize, which is supposed to be stolen. The owner, by proving property may have it. Whoever lodges her in any goal, so that she may be brought to prosecution, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

June 28 1aw3* BRIAN M'LAUGHLIN.

Law Book-Store,

No. 313, High Street.

GEORGE DAVIS begs to inform his professional friends, that per the Ceres just arrived from London, he has received the following scarce and valuable books. State Trials, 11 vol. in 6 and 11 vol. Ruffhead's Statutes at large, 16 vol. Woods' Institutes, Coke's Entries, Rastell's do. Browne's do. Hearnes pleader, Coke's 2d, 3d, and 4th Institutes, 2 vol. Roll's Abridgment, Brooke's do. Bulstrode's Reports, Roll's do. 2 vol. in 1, Floyers Proctor's practice, Clarke's Admiralty, Rutherford's Institutes, Deinology, or the Eloquence and Logic of the Bar. These with his very large collection from Dublin now on hand, will enable him to supply an entire library or a single book, as gentlemen may have occasion on their immediate application.

July 14. 2w2w

The Public are respectfully

informed, that all business in the line of a BROKER continues to be transacted at the office of the subscriber, No. 234, Market-street, next door to the land-office, who returns his thanks for the patronage he has already been favored with.

Lands, &c. for sale, in various parts of the United States—Particulars of which may be seen on application.

Correct numerical books will be kept of the Washington and Canal Lotteries, No. 2, and Information given where tickets may be had.

Money procured on good notes at the shortest notice.

MICHAEL GILL.

N. B. A complete assortment of Patent BOLTING CLOTHS, American manufacture. July 8. §mswiw

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 1aw

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such. JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

May 12. 1aw3m

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No°. 25, south Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannells, &c.
Manchester Printed Callicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Cossaes, Bastas, Battillas & Conjevrems,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk Stockings.

May 9 §2wecott

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing. The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs. Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

JOSEPH COOKE,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

The corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia; MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, per the last arrivals, a complete and general assortment of almost

Every Article in his Line;

Immediately from the manufactures of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all of which are of the newest fashion, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, and the Notes of Mr. Robert Morris, and Mr. John Nicholson received in payment at their current value.

N. B. The upper part of the House in which he now lives to be let, furnished or unfurnished. 1aw

Lottery and Broker's Office,

N° 64 South Second street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,
Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

Public Notice is given,

TO the merchants and others concerned in the shipping at State-Island, under quarantine, that a Cart will attend every morning, sundays excepted, from nine to ten o'clock, at the Health office, No. 32 Walnut-street, to convey provisions or other Refreshments to the Hospital, and for the use of the crews.

It is expected that the Bags, Baskets, or other packages with supplies, will be directed with the name of the vessel and captain they are intended for, to prevent mistakes at delivery.

By order of the Board of Health for the port of Philadelphia, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

July 13 §

Insurance Company of N. A.

THE Dividend agreed upon by the Directors, for the last six months, is One Dollar and One Eighth of a Dollar on each share of stock in this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at any time after the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD. Sec'ry.

July 12 m&tc11st

For Sale,

A Few Casks of First Quality

INDIGO.

Enquire at No. 71, South Water street.

May 2 tht 1tf

GEORGE HUNTER,

CHEMIST,
No. 114 South Second Street,

HAS for these two years past introduced a new species of PERUVIAN BARK, called YELLOW BARK, which after repeated trials by the principal Physicians of this city, is now preferred in all cases of importance that require it, to the best Red and Pale Bark. It is a powerful Astringent Bitter, sits well on the stomach, is certain in its effects, and requires only half the usual quantity for a dose.

Many of the citizens of Philadelphia are now acquainted with its virtues, the knowledge of which ought to be extended over the Union. He has a large supply of the Yellow Bark, and a general assortment of

Drugs, Colours, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Salt Petre, Jalap, and *Camphor,*
By the Quantity.

May 19. *1aw7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *1aw2m.

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

University of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1796.

THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next, the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS with the several TUTORS will accordingly reassemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.

eo3 By the Faculty, WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Business with JAMES SWAN, Esq. are desired to apply at Mr. JOHN VAUGHAN'S, No. 109 So. Front-Street—For JAMES SWAN.
RODOLPH ESCHMANN.

July 18. *1t.

Ross & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

French Checks
Stripes
Printed Cottons
Muslinets
Table Cloths and Napkins

Nankeens of an excellent quality per the package, fit for the West India market, and entitled to the Drawback
Grey Ginger in bags
Superior old Sherry in quarter casks
A few pipes and quarter casks Lisbon Wines

June 22 §2w

PROPOSALS
FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, *once a week.*

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Sunbury by 6 P M, and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P M, and arrive at Sunbury in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St. Mary's, *once in two weeks.*

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P M. *Returning.* Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A M.

Note 1. *If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be encreased or diminished, in proportion to the distance encreased or diminished by such alteration.*

Note 2. *The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.*

Note 3. *The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

Note 4. *Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

Note 5. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars —to be deducted from his pay.*

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 28, 1796. 1aw6w

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water, and commanding the water of that important river, the channel conducting the trade of which comes so near the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats; and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their walls, and by water lifts take in their cargoes.

There is a power sufficient for many and any kind of useful Water Works, and so much may be justly said in commendation of this Scite as would be inconvenient to insert in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leases for any term of years may be obtained on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

April 19. 1aw3m

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